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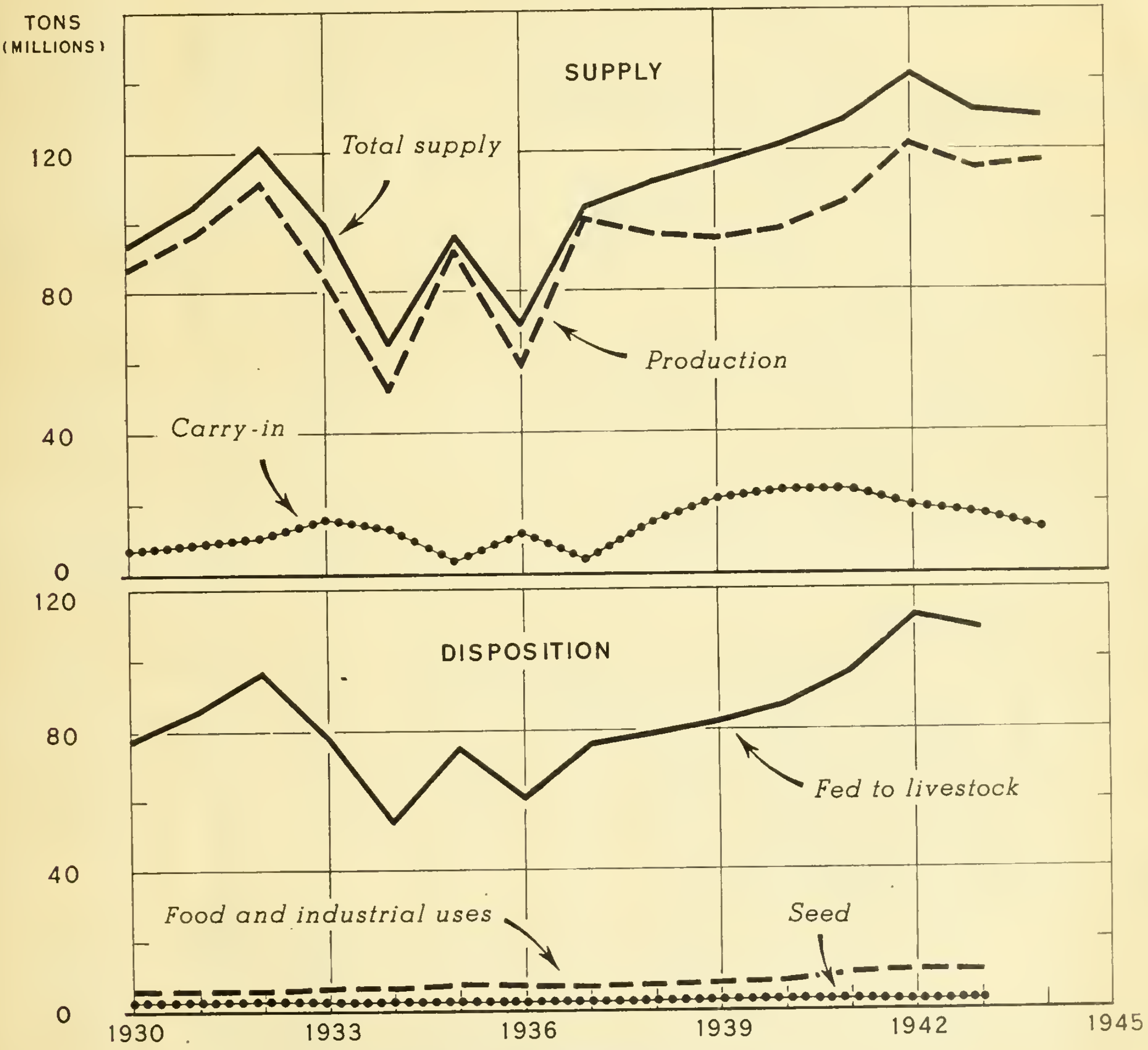
THE Feed SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FDS - 62 BAE SEPTEMBER 1944

FEED GRAINS: UNITED STATES SUPPLY AND DOMESTIC DISPOSITION, CROP YEARS, 1930-44 *



* CORN, OATS, BARLEY, AND ALL SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN.
DATA FOR 1944 SUPPLY AND 1943 DISPOSITION ARE PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43864 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Production of feed grains has been at a high level since 1936, reaching record proportions in 1942. Feed grain reserves were accumulated in large volume during the 1937-40 crop years but have been reduced since then, reflecting greatly increased livestock feed requirements. In the past 3 years, utilization of feed grains ran ahead of production. But livestock numbers are declining and a larger supply of feed grains per animal unit than was available in 1943-44 is in prospect for the 1944-45 feeding year.

Table 1.- Market prices of feeds and livestock-feed price ratios, September 1942, 1943, and July-September 1944

Item	Unit	Sept.		1944		
		1942	1943	July	Aug.	Sept. 1/
Grains		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Corn No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Bu.	84.1	106.5	115.5	115.5	115.5
Oats No. 3 White, Chicago	"	49.4	77.2	77.1	73.0	58.0
No. 3 White, Minneapolis	"	44.4	73.9	73.1	68.9	56.8
Barley No. 3, Minneapolis	"	63.9	114.9	131.3	123.4	109.6
Wheat No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	"	120.3	145.8	152.1	150.8	151.3
Rye No. 2, Minneapolis	"	64.6	101.4	113.0	121.1	99.1
Byproduct Feeds (bagged)		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Standard bran, Minneapolis	Ton	30.65	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75
Chicago	"	32.70	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80
Buffalo	"	34.70	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55
Standard middlings, Minneapolis	"	31.00	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75
Chicago	"	33.00	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80
Buffalo	"	34.70	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55
Cottonseed meal, 41 pct. protein, Memphis	"	35.60	48.50	48.50	48.50	48.50
Linseed meal, 34 pct. protein, Minneapolis	"	36.00	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50
30 pct. protein, San Francisco	"	41.45	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00
Soybean meal, 41 pct. protein, Chicago	"	43.50	51.90	51.90	51.90	52.00
41 pct. protein, Decatur	"	39.85	48.50	2/48.50	2/48.50	2/48.50
Peanut meal, 45 pct. protein, S. E. milling points	"	36.95	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00
White hominy feed, Chicago	"	34.80	47.00	49.40	49.40	48.50
Gluten feed, 23 pct. protein, Chicago	"	30.30	---	41.50	41.50	41.50
Tankage, digester, 60 pct., Chicago 3/	"	74.50	74.55	74.55	74.55	74.55
Meat scraps, Chicago 3/	"	71.50	73.50	73.50	73.50	73.50
Fish meal, San Francisco	"	79.50	79.50	79.50	79.50	79.50
Alfalfa meal, No. 1 fine, Kansas City	"	32.20	38.70	44.80	44.80	44.80
Mixed dairy feed, 16 pct. protein	"	44.40	56.40	60.20	59.80	
Laying mash	"	58.20	68.20	73.20	72.80	
		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Index of Feed Prices						
Feed grains, U. S., 1910-14 = 100		122	170	184	180	4/174
Oilseed meal, terminal markets, 1935-39 = 100		130	166	166	166	166
Livestock byproduct feeds and fish meal, terminal markets, 1935-39 = 100		165	166	166	166	166
Ten principal high-protein feeds, terminal markets, 1935-39 = 100		137	163	166	166	166
Livestock-Feed Price Ratios, Index Numbers, 1923-42 = 100 5/						
Hog-corn ratio, Chicago		146	117	97	105	6/105
Beef steer-corn ratio, Chicago		122	101	97	97	6/ 94
Butterfat-feed ratio, U. S. 7/8/		106	93	101	99	4/103
Milk-feed ratio, U. S. 7/8/		106	98	106	106	4/111
Egg-feed ratio, U. S. 7/		111	103	85	86	4/ 83

1/ Grain prices, average for week ended September 16, byproduct feed prices as of September 12. 2/ Bulk prices plus allowance for bags. 3/ Processors' price at Chicago plus allowance for bags. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ For egg-feed ratio 1933-42 = 100. Index numbers above 100 indicate that ratios are favorable to livestock producers. 6/ For week ended September 16. 7/ Adjusted for seasonal variation. 8/ Includes dairy production payments which began October 1, 1943.

THE FEED SITUATION

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Summary

Prospects for feed crops as a whole showed considerable improvement during August, the corn crop improving to the extent of about 172 million bushels from August 1 to September 1. Production of the four principal feed grains during 1944, on the basis of September 1 conditions, is expected to total about 117 million tons, 2 million tons more than in 1943, and only about 5.5 million tons less than the all-time record 1942 production.

Total supplies of feed grains for the 1944-45 feeding year are estimated at 129.3 million tons. This would be 2 percent below the 1943-44 supply, but the third largest on record. The supply may be 13 to 15 percent larger per animal unit on farms January 1 than in 1943-44, and about equal to the 5-year (1938-42) average. Also the domestic wheat supply for 1944-45 is about as large as last year's near-record supply. Feed grain reserves could be built up to some extent in 1944-45, unless livestock-feed requirements exceed present estimates. Prices of feed grains are likely to average somewhat lower in 1944-45 than in 1943-44.

The combined supply of all feed concentrates for the 1944-45 feeding year, including byproducts feed, imported grains, domestic feed grains, and wheat and rye for feed, is indicated to be about 6 percent below the 1943-44 supply, but the third largest on record. The prospective supply of

concentrates per animal unit estimated to be on farms next January 1 is about 9 percent larger than in 1943-44. Indications are that much smaller quantities of wheat and rye will be fed in 1944-45 than the large quantities fed in 1943-44.

Terminal market prices of oats, barley, and grain sorghums declined significantly after mid-July, until by early September they were well below ceiling levels, after having been at or near ceilings since December 1943. Corn prices remained mostly unchanged. Trading in corn futures was resumed at some markets after having been suspended since June 25, 1943. Recent changes in feed and livestock and livestock product prices have resulted in some improvement in most livestock-feed price relationships for livestock producers.

-- September 23, 1944

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Prices Lower for Most Feed Grains

During late August and early September terminal market prices of oats, barley, and grain sorghums declined steadily. By mid-September, the price of No. 3 White oats at Chicago had declined 15 cents per bushel from the August average. No. 2 and No. 3 barley at Minneapolis were down about 9 cents per bushel, and No. 1 Yellow milo at Kansas City was down about 8 cents per hundred pounds. The decline in prices of these grains since July 15 marked the first time they had been significantly below ceilings since December 1943. Prices of corn at terminal markets remained firm at ceiling levels to mid-September, and little change was expected until new-crop corn started moving into commercial channels in volume.

Prices received by farmers for most feed grains in mid-August averaged lower than a month earlier, while parity was unchanged, On August 15, prices received for oats were 5.6 cents per bushel lower than a month earlier, barley prices were down 7 cents per bushel, and grain sorghums were down 12 cents per hundred pounds. But corn prices were unchanged, and hay averaged 40 cents per ton higher than a month earlier. Local market prices of corn on August 15 were equal to 107 percent of parity, oats 104 percent, barley 98 percent, and grain sorghums 99 percent of parity.

The decline in oats and barley prices partly reflected the lower maximum prices for those grains placed in effect by OPA in late July and early August. Grain sorghum prices were influenced by expectations in the trade that new lower maximum prices were to be issued. In addition to these factors, however, supplies of new-crop grain were becoming available in relatively large quantity, and demand for feed grains was less strong than in the previous few months.

Trading in corn futures was resumed on the Kansas City grain exchange August 30, and at the Chicago Board of Trade, the Chicago Open Board, and at Milwaukee, on September 14. Trading in corn futures had been suspended at all markets in the country since June 25, 1943, because of traders' inability to obtain corn. Trading was permitted with a maximum price of $1.15 on all futures at Kansas City and $1.18 1/4 at Chicago and Milwaukee. Prospects of a large corn crop for harvest this year favored a resumption of trading in futures at these markets.

Trading in barley futures was resumed at Minneapolis September 1 after not having been traded in since May 23, 1944.

Livestock-Feed Price Relationships

Ratios between prices of livestock and livestock products and feeds have shown some improvement for livestock producers during the past 2 months. However, most of the ratios were lower in mid-August than a year earlier. With advancing prices for hogs and corn prices at ceilings, the hog-corn price ratio rose 13 percent from mid-June to mid-August to reach 105 percent of the 1923-42 average. The hog-corn price ratio for September probably will be about the same as in August. This ratio is now about 5 percent higher than the 20-year average, and more favorable to hog producers than at any time since November 1943, but it is considerably lower than the high ratios that prevailed in the period from May 1941 to November 1943.

Dairymen during most of the past year have been in a relatively favorable position with respect to dairy product-feed price relationships. The milk-feed price ratio (adjusted for seasonal variation and including dairy production payments) was the most favorable to producers of any of the livestock-feed ratios, although recent improvement in the hog-corn price ratio put that on about the same basis as the milk-feed price ratio. The seasonally adjusted index of the milk-feed price ratio in August, including Government payments, equaled 106 percent of the 1923-42 average, compared with 101 percent on August 15, 1943. The seasonally adjusted butterfat-feed price ratio on August 15, including dairy production payments, was 99 percent of the 1923-42 average, 2 percent higher than in August 1943. Increased production payments to dairymen beginning September 1, and additional payments in designated drought areas, together with declines in feed prices, probably will result in a greater-than-seasonal improvement in butterfat-feed and milk-feed price ratios in September.

Egg producers have been in a relatively unfavorable position with respect to livestock-feed price relationships for the past 12 months. The seasonally adjusted index of the egg-feed price ratio declined from 103 percent of the 1933-42 average in September 1943 to 85 percent in July 1944 and was 86 percent in mid-August.

Corn for Alcohol Prohibited in October-December; Sorghums Prohibition Lifted

The War Production Board, upon recommendation of the War Food Administration, has continued prohibitions of the use of corn in the production of ethyl alcohol (distilled spirits and high wines) until at least December 31, 1944. However, the prohibition previously in effect against the use of grain sorghums for alcohol was lifted, effective October 1.

Since July 9, 1943, when the War Production Board assumed control over materials used in the production of alcohol, use of grain for that purpose has been controlled by WPB, upon recommendation of the War Food Administration. Beginning July 10, 1943, the use of corn for producing ethyl alcohol was prohibited, for the purpose of conserving stocks of corn, commercial supplies of which were low at that time. On December 1, 1943, a modification of the July 10, 1943, order was placed in effect by WPB, which permitted the use by distillers west of Pennsylvania up to, but not exceeding, 45 percent of corn or grain sorghums in their operations. This directive remained in effect through June 30, 1944, when, through WPB order, the use of corn and grain sorghums was again prohibited in alcohol production. This prohibition continued in effect until issuance of the new order, effectiv October 1, which continues the provision against the use of corn, but relaxes restrictions on use of grain sorghums. 1/

Canadian Grain Production Larger Than in 1943

Prospects for grain production in Canada, as of September 12, indicate considerably larger crops than in 1943, except for barley. Production of oats and barley will be much above the 5-year (1938-42) average of those crops.

Carry-over stocks of grain in all positions on August 1 were down sharpl from a year earlier. Declines in reserves are the result of heavy feeding in Canada during the past 2 years, and greater-than-usual exports to the United States. Notwithstanding the large reduction, reserves of Canadian oats, barley, wheat, and rye on August 1 were much above the 5-year average carry-overs.

The favorable prospects for grain production in Canada will provide sufficient supplies for Canadian domestic needs, plus relatively large quantities for export, during the 1944-45 crop year. An additional factor in Canada's favorable feed situation is improvement in supplies of high-protein feeds, including greater quantities of animal proteins resulting from heavy slaughter of cattle and hogs, and through increased imports of vegetable protein feeds.

1/ Other restrictions against use of grains in manufacture of alcohol have been applicable to soft red winter wheat. From September 1, 1943, to June 3, 1944, the use of this variety of wheat was prohibited in alcohol manufacture. The restriction was removed on June 3, 1944. Use of at least 10 percent of rye or granular rye flour has been mandatory for alcohol producers.

Table 2 .- Production and carry-over of grain in Canada, 1938-44

Item	Oats	Barley	Wheat	Rye
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Production				
Average				
1938-42	420.0	135.9	458.5	15.3
1943	482.0	215.6	293.7	7.1
1944 1/	526.1	203.8	447.7	10.6
Carry-over August 1				
Average				
1933-42	37.1	10.7	266.4	3.5
1943	149.3	69.3	594.6	15.3
1944 1/	108.5	45.9	355.2	5.6

1/ September 12 estimate.

OUTLOOK

BACKGROUND.- During the 4 crop years, 1937-40, production of feed grains was greater than domestic requirements, and corn, oats, and barley were accumlated to the largest carry-overs on record. In meeting feed requirements of the sharply expanded livestock population, feed grain reserves were reduced during the following 2 crop years, with a further reduction occurring in 1943-44.

Prices received by farmers for feed grains advanced relatively less than prices of livestock and livestock products during the early part of the war period. However, in late 1943 and early 1944 certain livestock prices declined and feed grain prices advanced slightly, resulting in relatively higher prices for feed grains than for livestock and livestock products. These developments were instrumental in bringing about decreases in the number of pigs produced and chicks hatched during 1944.

Feed Crop Prospects Improved on September 1

Feed prospects in the United States were more favorable in early September than on August 1. Improvement in many crops was shown as a result of favorable August weather, particularly in much of those areas which had suffered from lack of adequate moisture earlier in the season. The outlook is for a near-record crop of corn, supplies of which normally account for about 60 percent of the total annual feed concentrate requirements for the nation's livestock. Based on September 1 conditions, a very large corn crop of about 3.1 billion bushels is in prospect, a gain of 172 million bushels over the August 1 forecast. While the outlook is for a slightly smaller crop than the record of 3,132 million bushels produced in 1942, it would be the second largest crop on record. Final determination of the crop after September 1 depends to a large extent on weather. The crop could be materially reduced by an early frost, or turn out larger than indicated under favorable conditions.

Prospects for the oats crop also improved during August, advancing prospective production to almost 1,191 million bushels, 3 million bushels larger than was in prospect on August 1. A crop this size would be 4 percen larger than in 1943, and 16 percent above the 1933-42 average.

Prospective production of all sorghums for grain as of September 1 is almost 150 million bushels, a crop far surpassing that of any other year, and 45 percent more than the 1943 production.

Prospects for the 1944 barley crop declined slightly during August, with production now forecast at 290 million bushels, 3.7 million bushels less than was indicated on August 1, and 10 percent less than in 1943.

The 1944 hay crop will total nearly 98 million tons if September 1 indications are borne out. A crop this size would be 1.8 million tons smaller than the large 1943 crop. Nearly 38 million tons of alfalfa and 28 million tons of clover-timothy hay are expected to be produced this year.

The condition of farm pastures on September 1 varied considerably in different parts of the United States. For the country as a whole, however, it averaged 70 percent of "normal," 3 points less than on the same date a year earlier, but 96 percent of the average for the preceding 29-year (1915-43) period for which data are available.

Feed Grain Supply Prospects Good for 1944-45

With prospective production of feed grains indicated at a high level on September 1, total supplies of feed grains for 1944-45 are estimated at 129.3 million tons, 2 percent below the 1943-44 supply, but the third largest on record. While the supply now in prospect is smaller than in either of the 2 previous years, it would be 4 percent larger than the average supply in th 5-year (1938-42) period.

The supply of feed grains for 1944-45 may be 13 to 15 percent larger per animal unit on farms January 1 than in 1943-44, and about the same as the average for the 5 years 1938-42, when reserves of feed grains were being accumulated. This would indicate that if rates of feeding during the 1944-4 feeding year are about the same as in the 5-year period, reserves of feed grains would be built up, at least moderately, from the relatively low point of an estimated 12 million tons at the end of the 1943-44 year. Although a carry-over of 12 million tons would not be particularly small under conditions of more normal numbers of livestock and peacetime conditions, it is small under conditions in effect during wartime, with the strong demand for large livestock production.

Relatively Large Feed Concentrate Supply in Prospect

On the basis of September 1 crop and production prospects, the combined supplies of all feed concentrates for the 1944-45 feeding year may total abo

Table 3.- Feed balance, livestock production, and feed per unit of livestock, United States, year beginning October, 1937-44

Item	Average: 1937-41	1942	1943 1/	1944 1/
	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons
Supply				
Stocks beginning of crop year 2/	17.1	18.8	16.7	12.0
Production				
Corn	72.3	87.7	86.1	86.8
Oats	18.1	21.6	18.3	19.0
Barley	6.8	10.3	7.7	7.0
Grain sorghums	2.2	3.0	2.9	4.2
Total feed grains produced	99.4	122.6	115.0	117.0
Other grains fed 3/	4.5	15.7	15.6	8.1
Byproduct feeds 4/	15.5	18.5	18.7	18.3
Total supply of concentrates	136.5	175.6	166.0	155.4
Utilization				
Domestic feed grains fed	85.0	111.4	104.2	
Domestic wheat and rye fed	4.4	12.9	9.5	
Imported feed grains, wheat, and rye fed	.1	2.8	6.0	
Oilseed cake and meal	3.9	6.0	6.2	
Animal protein feeds	3.1	3.1	2.9	
Other byproduct feeds	8.5	9.4	9.6	
Total concentrates fed	105.0	145.6	138.4	
Feed grains for seed, human food, industry, and export	12.2	13.4	13.0	
Total utilization	117.2	159.0	151.4	
Total utilization adjusted to crop-year basis	116.4	158.9	154.0	
Stocks at end of crop year 2/	20.1	16.7	12.0	
Number of grain-consuming animal units January 1 following (millions)	132.6	159.6	170.8	148.0
Supply of all concentrates per animal unit (ton)	1.03	1.10	.97	1.06
Utilization of all concentrates for feed per animal unit January 1 following (ton)	.79	.91	.81	
Livestock production, October-September, in terms of production units (millions) 5/	153.9	189.5	190.0	172.0
Utilization of all concentrates for feed per production unit (ton)	.68	.77	.73	

1/ Preliminary. Subject to change as additional data become available.
2/ Stocks of corn October 1, oats July 1, and barley, June 1; sorghum stocks not reported. 3/ Imported grain and domestic wheat and rye. 4/ Revised. 5/ An animal production unit is equal to 4,237 pounds of milk, 314 pounds of hogs live weight, 833 pounds of cattle and calves live weight, 135 dozen eggs, 70 chickens produced, 20 turkeys produced, 116 broilers produced, 37 sheep and lambs on farms January 1, or 0.70 horse or mule on farms January 1.

155 million tons, about 6 percent below the 1943-44 supply, but the third largest on record. Included in the all-concentrate estimate are supplies of the four feed grains, wheat and rye for feed during the year beginning October 1, oilcake and meal, animal byproduct feeds, and other mill byproduct feeds estimated to be available for feed during the year beginning October 1.

In relation to livestock expected to be on farms next January 1, the prospective supply of all feed concentrates for 1944-45 is about 9 percent larger than in 1943-44, and 3 percent larger than the 1937-41 average. (Table 3.) The number of grain-consuming animal units on farms was at a record high level on January 1, 1944. But numbers of hogs and chickens are being reduced considerably, and numbers of sheep, horses, and mules are declining moderately. Only dairy cow numbers are expected to show any increase in 1944 over last year. These adjustments in livestock numbers may reduce grain-consuming animal units on farms next January 1 an estimated 13 to 15 percent compared with a year earlier.

Deficit areas should encounter less difficulty in obtaining feed grains in 1944-45 than in 1943-44. Locally produced feed grain supplies probably wil be smaller than last year in the East North Central and South Atlantic States, about the same in the South Central and Western States, and a little larger in the North Atlantic and West North Central States.

Reduced Feeding of Wheat and Rye Indicated

During the 1943-44 feeding year (beginning October 1, 1943) 1/ an estimated 427 million bushels of wheat and 29 million bushels of rye were fed to livestock. These were the greatest quantities of these grains fed in any year. The quantity of wheat and rye fed during 1944-45 will depend to some extent upon final outturn of the corn crop and to governmental policies with respect to purchasing wheat and its selling price for use as feed. Present indications are that the quantity of domestic wheat that will be fed during the 1944-45 yea beginning October 1 may total about 250 million bushels. This would include wheat fed on farms where grown, plus Government wheat fed. Because of a possible larger quantity of rye required for alcoholic beverages and a relatively large supply of other feeds per animal unit, the quantity of rye for feed in 1944-45 is expected to amount to only about 13 million bushels, 55 percent less than was fed in 1943-44.

Prices of Feed Grains Expected to be Moderately Lower Than in 1943-44

Prices of feed grains probably will average somewhat lower in 1944-45 than in 1943-44. The relative abundance of feed supplies in relation to grain-consuming animals in prospect for 1944-45, compared with 1943-44, would be the mos important factor in bringing lower prices. The 1943-44 season average farm price of oats (weighted by production), at 72.1 cents per bushel, was 23.4 cents higher than in 1942-43, and considerably higher than in any season since

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1/ Estimated on an October-year basis for the sake of comparability with corn, etc.

1919-20. The 1943-44 season average price of barley, at 99 cents per bushel, was almost 36 cents higher than in 1942-43, and also considerably higher than in any year since 1919-20.

The 1943-44 season average price of corn (preliminary) was in the neighborhood of $1.12 per bushel, about 20 cents higher than in 1942-43. This would also be higher than for any year since 1919-20.

HAY PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1909-44

The domestic hay crop, although not an important factor in farmers' cash income, is a very important constituent in the nation's feed supply, and directly or indirectly contributes materially to total agricultural production. Since 1909 our annual hay production has ranged between 60 million tons (1934), and 105 million tons (1942), obtained from about 65-75 million acres. Excluding years of extremely large or small crops, the annual production has ranged between approximately 75 and 95 million tons. 1/

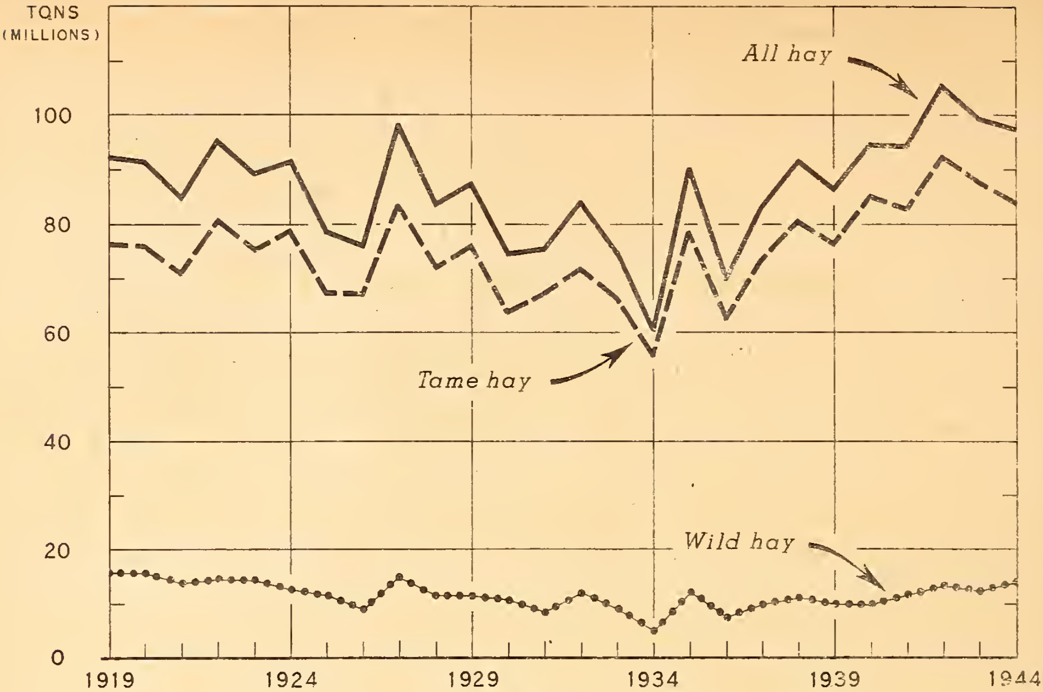
While there is some evidence of cyclical fluctuations in hay production (figure 1), one of the more important factors in changes of quantity produced has been weather prevailing during the growing season. Production from year to year has fluctuated considerably, in one instance (1935) as much as 30 million tons from the previous year's production. In at least 15 years since 1909 production has increased or decreased 10 to 20 million tons from that of the preceding season. In only 8 years since 1909 has production in one season been within 5 percent of production during the previous year.

Tame hay has constituted by far the greatest proportion of all hay produced in the United States, equaling from 79 percent in 1909 to 92 percent in 1934. Production of tame hay has varied between 52 million tons (in 1911) and 92 million tons (in 1942). It is produced in greatest quantity in the East North Central and West North Central regions, each of which usually produces about 15 to 20 million tons annually. Production in the Western States is only slightly less than that amount. The most striking increase in tame hay production since 1909 has been in the South Central region, in which production increased from little more than 3 million tons in 1911 to more than 11 million tons in 1942.

Alfalfa hay has been the most important type of tame hay, in tonnage produced, since 1934, with clover-timothy second in importance (figure 2). Prior to 1934, clover-timothy production was much greater than any of the other tame hay varieties, but its production declined rapidly until 1934. Alfalfa, on the other hand, has shown an upward trend during the past quarter century. Lespedeza hay has recently gained in importance, increasing from less than a million tons in the 1920's to a record for that variety of more than 7 million tons in 1942. Soybean, cowpea, and peanut hay production has also shown an upward trend since at least 1919, the earliest year for which data are obtainable.

1/ Does not include production of sorghum forage, called "hay" in some local areas.

HAY: PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1919-44



DATA FOR 1944 ARE SEPTEMBER 1 ESTIMATES

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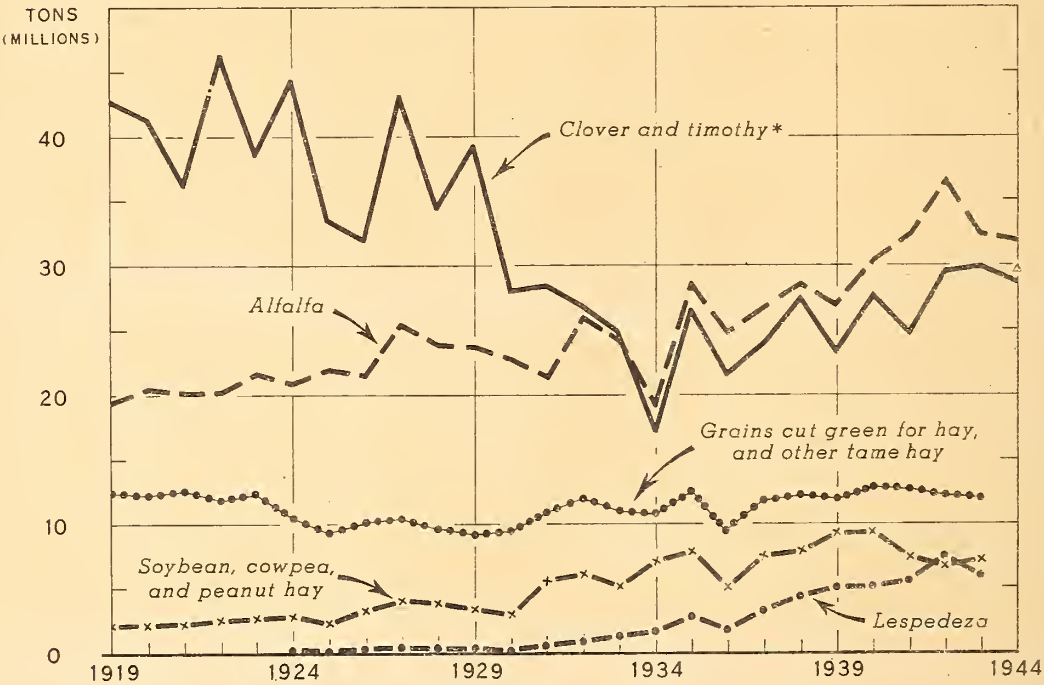
FIGURE 1

TAME HAY: PRODUCTION BY KINDS, UNITED STATES, 1919-44



**INCLUDES LESPEDEZA, 1919-23, AND SWEETCLOVER* *△PARTLY ESTIMATED*

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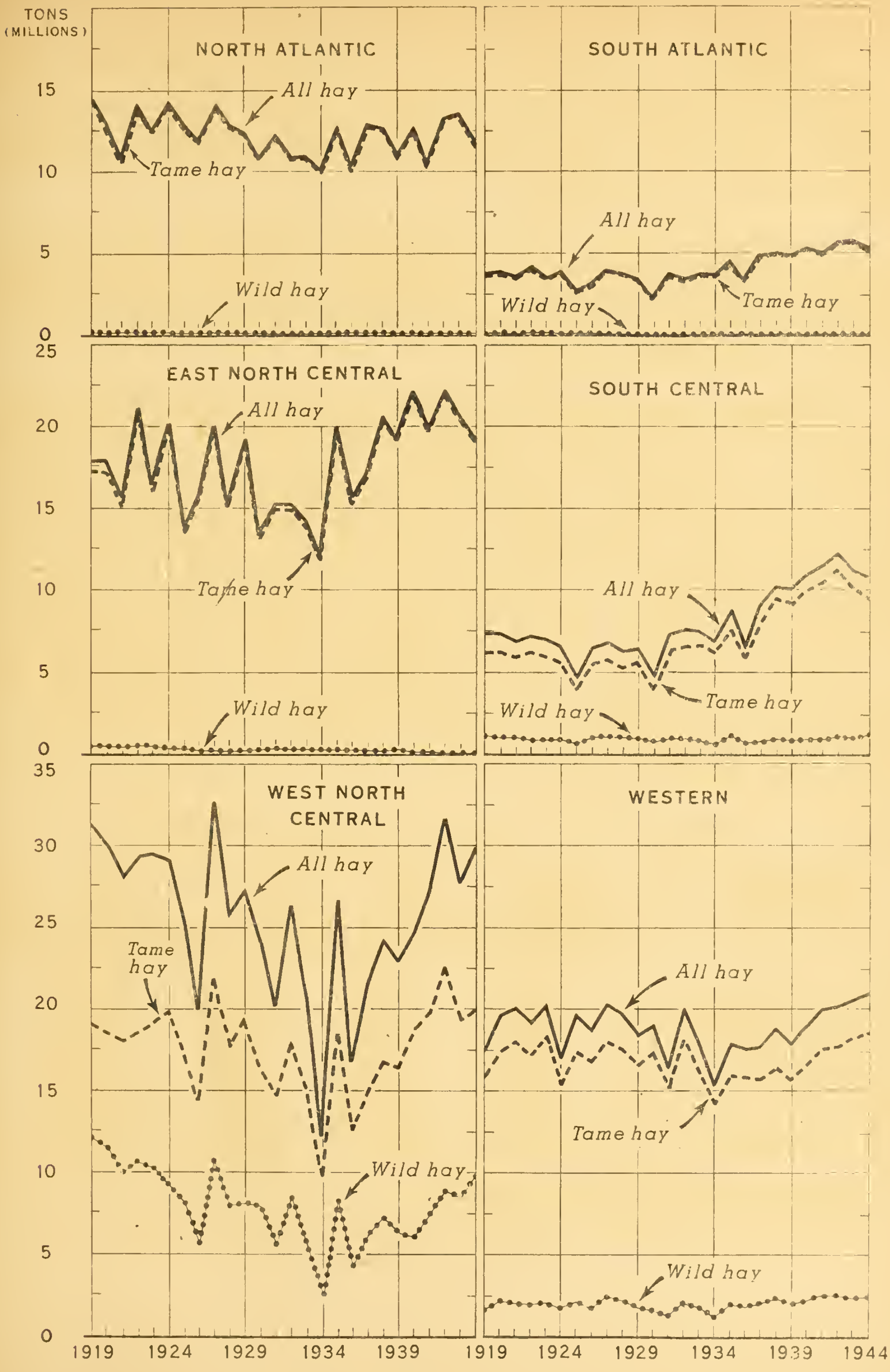
FIGURE 2

HAY: UNITED STATES PRODUCTION, BY GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS, 1919-44



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Production of wild hay has shown a slightly downward trend since 1909. It has constituted from 8 to 21 percent of the total domestic hay production, with the greatest proportion of it grown in the West North Central States, but important in the Western and South Central States. Relatively small quantities are produced in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic and the East North Central regions of the country.

The 1944 hay crop, based on September 1 prospects, will total 98 million tons, only slightly larger than the production indicated a month earlier. Total hay supplies for 1944-45 are indicated to be about 108 million tons, 5 million tons smaller than available for the 1943-44 feeding year, but about the same as the 1938-42 average.

Reductions taking place in livestock numbers will not materially reduce the number of hay- and forage-consuming animal units on farms next January 1 compared with a year earlier, principally because the important reductions are in hogs and chickens -- classes of livestock which do not consume large quantities of hay. The reduction in hay- and forage-consuming animal units during 1944 probably will amount to only about one percent. Consequently 1944-45 hay requirements are expected to be approximately the same as or slightly smaller than in 1943-44, if weather and other factors affecting hay consumption are similar. For the country as a whole, the 1944-45 hay supply is indicated to be about 4 percent smaller per hay- and forage-consuming animal unit on farms next January 1 than a year earlier. Hay supplies for 1944-45 probably will be as large as or larger than those of last season per animal unit on farms in the West North Central and Western States, but smaller in other regions of the country.

Table 4.- Hay supplies, by regions, 1938-44 1/

Geographic division	Average 1938-42	1941	1942	1943	1944 2/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
North Atlantic	13,312	11,797	14,082	15,236	13,130
East North Central	23,597	22,835	24,271	23,489	21,272
West North Central	29,733	30,365	34,982	32,156	32,381
South Atlantic	6,184	6,095	6,635	6,767	6,181
South Central	12,901	13,460	14,354	12,983	12,271
Western	21,580	22,640	22,228	22,320	22,758
United States	107,307	107,192	116,552	112,951	107,993

1/ Production plus farm stocks May 1.
2/ Production indicated September 1 plus farm stocks May 1.

Table 5.- Feed-grain production, by regions, 1943-44

Geographic division	Corn	Oats	Barley	Grain sorghums	Total
	1943				
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 tons
North Atlantic.....	85,606	30,721	4,817	---	3,004
East North Central.	972,876	299,972	15,650	30	32,417
West North Central.	1,402,021	639,077	168,429	17,323	54,009
South Atlantic.....	191,523	35,940	5,124	---	6,061
South Central......	393,378	73,291	11,067	77,256	14,616
Western............	30,755	64,866	117,100	8,559	4,949
Total.......	3,076,159	1,143,867	322,187	103,168	115,056
	1944 1/				
North Atlantic.....	90,552	54,190	5,602	---	3,537
East North Central.	889,298	333,916	12,315	26	30,539
West North Central.	1,555,487	587,774	133,155	39,837	57,269
South Atlantic.....	181,437	43,285	6,386	---	5,926
South Central......	354,448	109,708	18,503	96,775	14,834
Western............	30,097	61,667	114,075	13,324	4,940
Total	3,101,319	1,190,540	290,036	149,962	117,045

1/ Indicated September 1.

Table 6.- Feed-grain supplies, by regions, 1938-44 1/

Geographic division	Average 1938-42	1941	1942	1943	1944 2/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
North Atlantic....	4,285	4,478	4,497	3,498	3,867
East North Central	36,382	36,653	39,697	36,992	33,761
West North Central	57,060	60,058	68,496	63,706	64,410
South Atlantic....	6,559	6,569	6,423	6,420	6,186
South Central.....	15,375	16,593	16,365	15,488	15,476
Western...........	4,296	4,582	5,938	5,643	5,618
United States	123,957	128,933	141,416	131,747	129,318

1/ Corn: October 1 farm and commercial stocks, (exclusive of stocks at interior mills, elevators, and warehouses), plus corn owned by the Government, plus production; oats: July 1 farm and commercial stocks pl production; barley: June 1 farm and commercial stocks, plus production; grain sorghums: production for all purposes.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 7.- United States estimated distribution of oilseed meal: Processors' distribution, and War Food Administration allocations of oilseed meal under WFO-9, by geographic divisions, September 1944 1/

Geographic division	Processors' distribution (80 percent) 2/	Set-aside allocation	Total United States distribution
	Tons	Tons	Tons
North Atlantic	46,081	6,980	53,061
East North Central	74,649	15,400	90,049
West North Central	70,944	14,600	85,544
South Atlantic	38,723	5,748	44,471
South Central	88,768	19,504	108,272
Western	21,124	7,760	28,884
Total United States	3/ 342,905	4/ 87,812	430,717

Compiled from records of the War Food Administration. Preliminary.

1/ Includes cottonseed, soybean, linseed, and peanut meals.

2/ Includes mills' 50 percent distribution of CCC soybean meal produced in Southern plants from Northern-grown soybeans.

3/ Includes 2,616 tons of unknown destination.

4/ Includes 12,922 tons returned to mills and 4,898 tons returned to processors.

Table 8.- Wheat and corn: Commodity Credit Corporation stocks at beginning of year or month, and sales for feed, 1942-44

Calendar year and month	Stocks at beginning of period		Sales for livestock feed		
	Corn	Wheat 1/	Corn	Wheat	Total in 56-pound bushel
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1942	151,468	160,355	75,194	102,598	185,121
1943	31,547	247,468	45,640	419,642	495,256
1944					
Jan.	1,379	92,315	53	17,614	18,925
Feb.	1,099	87,106	37	11,336	12,183
Mar.	366	117,652	86	2/ 16,099	17,335
Apr.	1,109	114,046	---	2/ 24,234	25,965
May	858	117,863	62	2/ 28,015	30,078
June	738	98,718	49	2/ 23,825	25,576
July	1,951	98,960	9	18,319	19,637
Aug.	2,023	89,386	8	2/ 19,453	20,850
Sept.	1,062	106,027		3/ 30,185	

1/ Based on reports of regional directors. Prior to May 1943 based on reports of custodians.

2/ Revised.

3/ Preliminary estimate.

Table 9.- Production and stocks of specified byproduct feeds, August 1942 and 1943, and June-August 1944

Item	August 1942	August 1943	1944 June	1944 July	1944 August
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Production					
Cottonseed cake and meal	42.3	59.1	33.9	25.2	44.3
Soybean cake and meal	148.5	235.2	267.7	269.7	-
Linseed cake and meal	68.8	62.5	79.5	91.3	-
Peanut cake and meal	3.9	10.4	7.3	5.3	7.0
Copra cake and meal	-	3.1	4.6	2.0	-
Gluten feed and meal	81.7	73.2	67.3	1/ 63.8	1/ 69.1
Brewers' dried grains	22.1	22.8	21.7	21.5	21.5
Distillers' dried grains	32.6	28.1	38.1	36.1	42.6
Wheat millfeeds	374.1	423.2	410.4	412.4	2/415.0
Rice millfeeds	2.7	4.2	5.7	2.2	2.9
Stocks, end of month					
Cottonseed cake and meal	133.2	29.2	37.7	27.8	30.4
Peanut cake and meal	5.6	2.3	3.4	3.0	2.8

Compiled as follows: Cottonseed cake and meal, Bureau of the Census; soybean and linseed cake and meal, War Food Administration, derived from Census crushings reports; brewers' and distillers' dried grains, copra cake and meal, and rice millfeeds, War Food Administration; gluten feed and meal derived from reports of the Corn Industries Research Foundation; and wheat millfeeds from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

1/ Domestic grind only.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 10.- Feed grains: Receipts at primary markets, August 1938-43, June-August 1944

Item	August Average 1938-42	August 1942	August 1943	1944 June	1944 July	1944 August
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn, 12 markets 1/	16,905	20,080	21,957	22,111	14,762	11,454
Oats, 12 markets 1/	18,049	17,732	23,494	7,734	7,944	24,193
Barley, 4 markets 2/	16,074	18,870	23,889	7,850	11,135	22,921

Compiled from reports of the War Food Administration.

1/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and Wichita.

2/ Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Duluth.

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The Livestock and Wool Situation	(Monthly)
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The Poultry and Egg Situation	(Monthly)
The Tobacco Situation	(Quarterly)
The Vegetable Situation	(Quarterly)
The Wheat Situation	(Bi-monthly, except monthly for July and August)
The World Sugar Situation	(Annually)

The above reports are available upon request. Address requests to:

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